CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 21.

Last Week's Sworn Not Circu

No. 20,166.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1915.-TWENTY-SIX PAGES. WASHINGTON, D. C.,

FRENCH CUT OFF FROM BRITISH IN SERBIAN RETREAT Trains Entering and Leaving William H. Baldwin and Henry

Heavy Losses Inflicted by Bulgarians Before Allies Reach Greece.

GERMANY TO PROTEST TO KING CONSTANTINE

Berlin Wants to Know if Entente Powers Are to Get Further Aid.

IRISH MAKE BRAVE STAND

Two Companies of Fusiliers Sacrifice Themselves to Cover Falling Back of Their Com-

LONDON, December 14.-Not day, clearing tomorrow. have the Anglo-French armies been driven out of Serbia by the Bulgarians, as Berlin reand the French forces cut off

Heavy losses were suffered by the retreating troops, the Bulgarian report declares. At one point a French battalion was routed and its com-mander captured. A Macedonian diviwas the Bulgarian army unit and divided it. In the operations on right bank of the Vardar a long section of the French front was taken

Protests against any further conces sions by Greece to the entente allies will be made by Germany, Athens ad-vices declare. Germany, it is said, al-ready has asked Greece whether Greek neutrality has been compromised in any way by the new facilities accorded the entente.

The city of Glevgell, in southwestern Serbia, near the Greek border, is reported to be in flames.

Bulgars Continue Pursuit.

ulgarians continued pursuit of

the Anglo-French troops on both banks of the Vardar, in the direction of Gievgell and Dolran of Glevgeli and Dolran.
"On the right bank of the Vardar the Bulgarians stormed the whole French front between Milektovo and Smokavitza, southwest of Kovanetz. French regiments Nos. 45, 84, 145 and 284 suffered heavily. Near Nebortzi our cavalry routed a French battalion and captured its commander.

Enemy Is Ejected.

"On the left bank of the Vardar we jected the French and British from fortified positions on Raba mountain The defeated British withdrew to the southeast, toward Karauglariar, and the French to the southwest, toward Bogdantzi. A Macedonian division broke through the front, captured Bog-dantzi and cut off the French from the

British.

The French killed or captured belonged for the most part to Gen. Bailloud's division, composed of regiments No. 175 and 176, and the 2d Regiment of Zouaves. The pursuit contin-

Force of 80,000 Concentrated.

A force of forty thousand Bulgarlans mans is being concentrated between Monastir and the Greek frontier, according to a dispatch to the Times from its Saloniki correspondent. This force is said to include a considerable number of cavalry troops. Heavy fight-ing, the dispatch said, was still in progress Sunday in the neighborhood of Lake Dolran.

Irish Sacrifice Selves.

How two companies of the Royal Iniskilling Fusiliers, another of the Irish regiments forming the British division which is making a fighting retirement from Serbia, sacrificed themselves to cover the retreat of their work along the New Haven lines, conditions were still badly demoralized all forenoon. Former President Taft was among the stormbound travelers. He boarded a train for New Haven at Grand Central station last night, only to be informed that because of a break in the adaptarters, were outnumbered ten to one by the Bulgarians, who were well supplied with guns and machine guns. Last Monday morning they were awakened by a heavy bombardment by the Bulgarians, who poured a hail of shot and shell on them. Splintering rocks intensified the effect of their

Killed While Clearing Tracks. hemselves to cover the retreat of their rocks intensified the effect of their

Positions Lost by British.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.—One man was killed, several were seriously injured and there were numerous minor accidents as a result of the smoother of the sacreity of British guns did not permit them to take proper toll of the advancing Bulgars. The British emptied their rifles rapidly into the crush and there were numerous minor accidents as a result of the same than the castern which swept the eastern the castern which swept the eastern the castern than the rifles rapidly into the crush and their rifles rapidly into the their rifles rapidly into the crush and tried to stem the tide with bayonets, but were dverborne by sheer weight of numbers, and the position was lost. Similarly, the second line was lost, and the British fell back on the third line

Two companies of Inniskillings, how ever, held on to the ridge known as Kevis Crest, and kept back the Bulgarians the whole morning, although they were supported only by a rifle fire. Harfily a man escaped, but their stand impressed and delayed the Bulgars, thus giving the British much needed time to complete defensive dispositions in the third line, where the Bulgars were finally held up for four days.

The Bulgarians, the correspondent adds, having suffered heavily, have since then attempted no strong offensive up to Sunday.

LONDON, December 14.-Germany apparently has no intention of permitting Greece to grant any further concessions to the allies without a ve ement protest. Reuter's correspondent at Athens says German diplomats al-(Continued on Fourth Page.)

15 INCHES OF SNOW | SEEKING TO AMEND **BLOCK RAILROADS**

New York Are Eight Hours Late.

COMMUTERS' SERVICE IS SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED

Through Expresses Along the Hudson Are Compelled to Stop Frequently by Heavy Drifts.

NEW YORK, December 14.-The nter of one of the heaviest snowstorms this section of the country has experienced in several years passed northeast of New York today, leaving in its wake a tangle of broken telegraph poles and wires, railroad trains stalled in snow drifts, or long delayed. and a large portion of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England blanketed with snow from six to fifteen inches deep.

Snow was still falling early today, although the severity of the storm had abated. Predictions were that the storm would continue through part of the

Fifteen Inches at Poughkeepsie.

The heaviest fall of snow reported in this vicinity was at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where it was fifteen inches deep. ported yesterday, but previously some of the New York Central's charges, and at their front was broken through through express trains from and to the fabulously rich. west forced their way through the drifts and arrived here today bours behind their schedule. The wherefrom the British, according to an official statement from Sofia.

none would say when they might arrive.

The blockade of the electric zone of the New York, New Haven and Hartford rallroad between New York and Stamford, Conn., was described by officials of that road as the worst in years. Electric feed wires broke down and held up every train in the zone. Hundreds of passengers spent hours last night in the stalled trains or marrooned in the stations until steam locomotives were sent out to pull the trains to their destinations. The electric service was still suspended when

The Sofia statement describing the it would become normal before noon, ivision of the Franco-British forces by which time they hoped the electric service would be resumed. The snow was not deep enough to interfere with the movement of steam trains in the immediate vicinity of New York, but in Connecticut many trains were held up by drifts.

The District Commissioners a year or more ago recommended that the law be changed to permit a charge of 1½ per cent a month, but Congress did not act.

graph Company was virtually without a wire leading to cities up the Hudson river and all signal wires of the New York Central railroad used in operatng its trains were down.

ist. toward Karauglarlar, and rench to the southwest, toward atzi. A Macedonian division through the front, captured Bogard cut off the French from the French killed or captured befor the most part to Gen. Ball-division, composed of regiments and 176, and the 2d Regiptor Zouaves. The pursuit contingual to the store of 60,000 Concentrated.

The sonwfall in New York and Nova Scotia. The snowfall in New York city is estimated at six inches, but as a considerable part of it melted almost as fast as it fell the streets and sidewalks when day dawned were deep with slush. During the height of the storm the wind here attained a velocity of isty-four miles an hour, the highest reported by any of the eastern weather bureau stations. Because of its unexpectedness the storm caused some damage to shipping in the harbors and along the coast.

Mr. Taft Is Stormbound

Mr. Taft Is Stormbound. All east-bound New York Central trains were from one to eight hours late. In almost every case serious delays were due to interruption of telegraphic communication by the high noon all the New York Central tracks between here and Albany had been cleared of snow and sleet, and in most cases switches had been thawed out or cleared for operation. West-bound cleared for operation. West-bound trains were scheduled to leave here on

ime. Though an army of laborers was at

Killed While Clearing Tracks.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.-One

THREE MEN DIE IN STORM.

Twenty-Five Railroad Trains Tied Up as Result of Blizzard.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., December 14 Three men are known to be dead, wo others are missing and hundreds of passengers are imprisoned in twer ty-five railroad trains near this city as the result of the blizzard which tied up the result of the blizzard which tied up traffic in the Hudson river valley last night. The fatalities occurred at Beacon, Hudson and Colonie, and the missing men are Milton Johnson and William Bogardus of Poughkeepsie.

Twenty-five trains on the New York Central and the West Shore railroads are stalled near here and their passengers have been inconvenienced for are stalled near here and their passengers have been inconvenienced for hours. An avalanche is said to have occurred at Storm King. The roof of an evangelistic tabernacie at Beacon collapsed just after the audience had left the building, and a number of factories here have been crushed by the heavy snow. A theater at Wappingers Falls was badly damaged and a large symnasium at the Riverview Military Academy here collapsed.

LOAN SHARK LAWS

White Present Important Data to White House.

WOULD RELIEVE SUFFERING BELIEVED TO EXIST NOW

Fear Is That Unless President Supports Movement Present Congress Will Not Act.

William H. Baldwin and Henry have presented to the White House important correspondence in their crusade to have the existing loan shark laws amended so that per cent interest may be paid on loans, and hope to induce President Wilson to urge this amendment and others they consider necessary.

Whenever he finds the time propitious, Secretary Tumulty will take the matter up with President Wilson, who has at other times shown much interest in the hardships and sufferings, it is alleged, are caused by the present law, which permits only 1 per cent a month to be collected upon the loans, the result of which has been to send the loan sharks just across the Potomac river, where they ply their trade unrestricted as to interest charges, and are said to be growing

Heads Citizens' Committee. Mr. Baldwin is chairman of the citi

and he and Mr. White have worked

on the statute books now.

The President some months ago talked with Representative Ben Johnson on the subject.

The investigations of the citizen's committee have revealed many sad cases of extortion practiced upon poor people of the city since the present law was passed, and it is believed that trains to their destinations. The electric service was still suspended when the morning rush of commuters to the city began and the steam locomotive service was in effect.

Trains Back on Schedules.

New Haven officials said that the through trains between Boston and New York began to move from six to eight hours behind their schedule early this morning and that the situation was then clearing. They expected that it would become normal before noon.

.... Congress Did Not Act.

Connecticut many trains were held up by drifts.

Telegraphic communication between New York and points north were cut by the breakdown of wires and poles under the weight of clinging snow. The telegraph companies stated that their service had been affected as far south as Virginia and that in New Jersey the main trunk lines leading from New York to the west suffered severely.

At one time the Western Union Telegraph Company was virtually without a wire leading to cities up the Hudson the said.

HALF HOLIDAYS GRANTED TO TREASURY EMPLOYES

Order Applies to All But Three Bureaus-For Those Special Provision Is Made.

A half holiday is to be granted Friday, December 24, and Friday, Decem ber 31, respectively-Christmas day, Saturday, December 25, and Saturday January 1, New Year day, being full holidays-for all employes of the Treasury Department, except those of the bureau of engraving and printing and of the division of issue of the office of the United States treasurer and of the division of loans and currency. The bureau and division employes will get a full holiday Friday, December 24. instead of the two half holidays.

Also, for those who need to draw or their salaries for Christmas shopping. the Treasury Department will make an advance on account of money earned in multiples of \$5. The disbursing clerk will make payments on requisitions

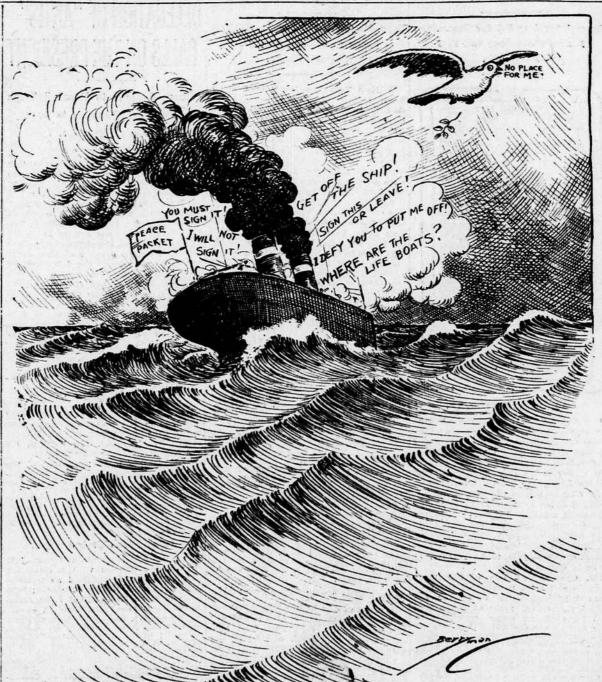
will make payments on requisitions Thursday, December 23.
On the two Fridays, before Christmas and New Year days, the Treasury Department will close at noon. The employes excepted will work a full day December 31, and will be excused for the entire day of December 24.
While advances on account of salary are to be made in multiples of \$5, those who have not earned \$5 up to and including December 22 can draw upon cluding December 22 can draw upon the disbursing clerk in multiples of \$1. These orders were issued this morning by the Secretary of the Treasury.

PEACE DISCUSSIONS

hand by the Hungarian premier, ac cording to the Morning Post's Budapest correspondent, and all discussions on the economic situation has likewise been banned by Count Tisza, who has been banned by Count Tisza, who has acknowledged that prices are lower in Germany than in Hungary, and thay various mistakes have been made in Hungary's economic management, but has stated that matters could not now be helped by debate.

STRIKERS PICKET FOUNDAIES 1.500 Workers in Seven Placts Demand Eight-Hour Day.

PITTSBURGH, December 14.—Pick-ets today watched the sixty-seven foundries where 1,500 molders and coremakers yesterday struck to enforce their demands for an eight-hour day for the rate they now receive for nine hours. The rate was made by the master founders to break the strike. Valentine Barie, business agent for the International Molders' Union, laughed at the report that agents of any foreign government had instigated the strike.



A STORMY PEACE PASSAGE

NOTE TO AUSTRIA

Secretary Lansing at the White House in Conference With the President.

Secretary Lansing went to the White cabinet.

The demands upon Austria contained in the Ancona note, the protest to be made to France concerning the removal of German and Austrian subjects from American ships on the high seas to the Exchange Teleg and other aspects of the international from Amsterdam says: situation were believed to be topics onfer with the President.

It was thought likely that the President, who is keeping in close touch with developments in the Ancona case, would also be informed by Secretary Lansing in detail of the conversation held at the State Department yesterday with Baron Erich Zwiedinek. charge of the Austro-Hungarian em bassy here.

Asks Explicit Statement.

Baron Zwiedinek is understood to have requested informally, for the inof what would satisfy the American government in the case of the Ancona. government in the case of the Ancona. No action in the case of Baron Zwiedinek and Alexander von Nuber. Austro-Hungarian consul general at New York, will be taken until after the Ancona case is disposed of. Officials said after today's cabinet meeting that for the present nothing would be done as a result of charges that the two Austro-Hungarian officers have violated the neutrality of the United States.

Austria-Hungary Believed Willing to Meet the Demands of U.S. in the Ancona Case

ween Secretary Lansing and Baron Zwiedenek, the Austrian charge, at the State Department yesterday afternoon has resulted in no material change in the status of the diplomatic issues between the United States and Austria-Hungary over the sinking of the Italan steamer Ancona.

Despite the lack of official information on the subject, the belief prevails their Christmas shopping. that the Vienna government will enwithout impairment of national honor or dignity. What gives significance to German embassy, which is said to be using its good offices toward a satis-

factory settlement.
The belief is predicated in part on advices from Vienna that the Austrian government has found it impossible to get into communication with the comget into communication with the com-mander of the submarine which at-tacked the Ancona, and the impression is given that the vessel and her crew

Forecast of Beply.

The prophecy is made that Austria's reply to the United States will be that inasmuch as it has been impossible her to get the commander's detailed version of the attack. Austria is not in position to refute the charge in the American note that he fired on and torpedoed the liner while there were persons still on board; but that if he did that he acted contrary to instructions issued by the Austrian admiralty to submarine commanders, offering to submarine commanders, offering to omake reasonable reparation, and, if the commander is subsequently located, to punish him for his conduct.

Detailed information will be awaited by the State Department before any action is taken regarding the recent attacks upon American tank steamers version of the attack, Austria is not in

in the Mediterranean by submarines flying the Austrian flag.

Communipaw Reports Puzzling. Dispatches relating to the Standard Oil tanker Communipaw have been par ticularly puzzling. A consular cable

ticularly puzzling. A consular cable-gram from Malta announced that she had arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, yesterday, and that "casualties would be reported by Alexandria."

A previous dispatch had told of the arrival of the Communipaw at Alexandria December 5, with a report that she had been stopped by a submarine and allowed to proceed December 3, and of her sailing December 7. The later report is presumed to mean that the ship had returned to Alexandria after encountering another submarine, which attacked her and killed or wounded some of her crew.

AUSTRIANS REPORTED ANGRY

It Is Said That Diplomatic Rupture May Follow American Note. LONDON, December 14.-A dispatch

to the Exchange Telegraph Company "Reports from Vienna say that the upon which the Secretary desired to American note concerning the sinking caused intense anger in the Austrian government and a diplomatic rupture is considered probable. The question before Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, is only whether a rupture with the United States would not force Berlin to a like

> "Count Tisza, the Hungarian pre mier, has been summoned to Vienna to discuss the situation with the gov-

ZURICH, December 14.-A Vienna formation of Vienna, an understanding dispatch received here says that Frederic C. Penfield, the American ambas sador, presented the American gov ernment's Ancona note to the Austrian foreign office Saturday.

The dispatch adds aht Austrian policical circles consider the note as going much too far, but that the press is refraining from comment on it until a hint is received from official quarters that the subject may be discussed.

REQUEST FOR A HOLIDAY.

Officers of Retail Merchants' Association Appeal to the President. R. P Andrews, president, and Charles

I Columbus, secretary, respectively, of the Retail Merchants' Association, called on Secretary Tumulty today and asked that he lay before the President the request of the association that he give a one-day holiday, next Saturday being suggested, between now and Christmas, so that government employes may have opportunity to do

It was explained to Mr. Tumulty that deavor to meet the demands of the the eight-hour law of the District prac-United States, so far as it can be done tically inhibits government employes from trading in the Washington stores, inasmuch as a large number of the that impression is that it appears to stores do not open until 8:30 or 9 receive credence in circles close to the o'clock in the morning and close very early in the afternoon, giving no time to get among the stores. Mr. Tumulty promised that the Presi-dent should understand District con-

THE DAY IN CONGRESS. House:

Met at noon. Majority Leader Kitchin introduced a joint resolution agreed upon by the democratic caucus last night extending the emer-gency revenue law to December 31, 1916. Republican and progressive

ommittee assignments an-nounced by Minority Leader Minority Leader Mann intro-duced a general tariff commission bill.

President's message regarding revenue matters referred to ways and means committee, called to meet late today.

WOULD HAVE HOUSE

Representative Buchanan Prefers Charges Against U.S. District Attorney.

The first outbreak in the House from Marshall is the man who made the middle west. statement derogatory to the organization known as Labor's Peace Council, of from Philadelphia, by a strange twist which Representative Buchanan is an nent some time ago as being active in tonians are indebted for the really val official. The organization was promi-

a request was made by Representative Brumbaugh to insert in the Record for free distribution President Wilson's preparedness speech at Columbus, Ohio, Representative Buchanan sharply ob-jected, which kept the President's speech out of the Record. In impeaching District Attorney Marshall Representative Buchanan saiu:

Charges Against Marshall.

"He has corruptly neglected and re fused to prosecute gross and notorious riolations of law by the most power ful and dangerous criminal trusts and onopolies in the United States within his said judicial district.

"He has prostituted the great offic intrusted to him by the people, to the ervice of the great criminal trusts. "He has used the powers of his said office for the purpose of publicly degood name of peaceful and law-abiding citizens of the United States, to their "He has corruptly neglected and re-

fused to prosecute men who have made the port of New York, within his said district. a haval base for foreign belligerent powers.
"He has corruptly neglected and re-

fused to prosecute violators of the federal statute prohibiting the loading and shipment of explosives on ships and simple of the same of the Warning to His "Masters."

"I call the attention of this house

that any attempt on the part of this man Marshall's political or financial masters to shield or whitewash him or to interfere with or obstruct the processes of law and justice in case, will be sufficient to warrant the prompt and drastic action which I shall ask this House to take against all such interferences."

Mr. Marshall Is Silent. NEW YORK, December 14 .- United

make any comment when told today of duty. "It would not be proper for me to say

"It would not be proper for me to say anything at this time," he said.

Representative Buchanan is president of Labor's National Peace Council, the organization which Mr. Marshall charged was used by Franz von Rintelen, the German agent, to instigate strikes in munition factories. Italian Deputies Adjourn to March 1 ROME, December 13, 8:35 p.m.—The until March 1. Adjournment was taken after an imposing demonstration in tribute to the king and the army. The greeting of the deputies were sent to the "victorious army at the front."

NAMES DISTRICT COMMITTEEMEN

Minority Leader Mann Picks Republican Members for House Body.

REPRESENTATIVES CARY AND MAPES RETAINED

Six Additions All Have Had Actual Experience in Municipal

A thoroughly republican, thoroughly capable and active minority member ship of the House District committee has been chosen by Minority Leade Mann, the striking feature of the mem bership being the fact that almos every one of the republicans who will serve on the District committee for this Congress has had actual experi ence in municipal affairs in cities where municipal service means some thing, However, Leader Mann un-doubtedly owes the District something in return for having taken off the Dis trict committee Representative Samuel W. Winslow of Massachusetts, who goes to an important assignment on the interstate and commerce commit-tee, and for having deprived the com-mittee of the presence of Representa-tive Kefster of Pennsylvania, who goes to the committee on banking and cur-

rency.
Two old members remain, Representative Cary of Milwaukee and Representative Mapes of Michigan. The other members of the minority are:
Benjamin K. Focht of Pennsylvania, Loren E. Wheeler of Illinois, George P. Darrow of Pennsylvania, P. Davis Oakey of Connecticut, Norman J. Gould of New York and George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts.

Members All Experienced.

At first glance, at least, Representa tive Mann's selection is an admirable one for the mere fact of fitness to handle municipal subjects. Repre handle municipal subjects. Representative Oakey has been a member of board of aldermen, collector of taxes and for fifteen years a member of board of assessors of Hartford, Conn.; Representative Wheeler has been a mayor of Springfield. Ill.; Representative Darrow has been active in the city government of Philadelphia, was a member of the school board, and also of the common council; Representative Tinkham has served officially in Boston. Taking them in the order of their places on the committee, the Congressional Directory is responsible for the facts as given below concerning the new members:

Representative Focht of Lewisburg a, is a newspaper publisher who has ad previous experience in Congress aving been here in the Sixtieth, Sixty having been here in the Congresses. He first and Sixty-second Congresses. He is well known in the city and is a member of the University Club. He will be remembered from his manner of working quietly in Congress, getting what he went after by methodical methods

Twice Mayor of Springfield.

Representative - Wheeler served two terms as the mayor of Springfield and

Representative Darrow, who come of fate succeeds Representative the democrat to whom many Washing nent some time ago as being active in endeavoring to obtain an embargo on arms, but the American Federation of Labor never officially recognized the council.

Immediately after Mr. Buchanan had impeached District Attorney Marshall, a request was made by Representative Brumbaugh to insert in the Record for free distribution President Wilson's preparedness speech at Coiumbus, Ohio. Representative Buchanan sharpiy ob-Representative Oakey has been a resi-

Representative Oakey has been a resident of Hartford for thirty years, and has been successively connected with two business organizations and the Hartford Courant. He always has been active in municipal affairs since his entrance into business, serving on the board of aldermen and as the collector and assessor. In addition he is an enthusiast for the National Guard, having served eleven years in that organization in Connecticut.

"Deepest-Dyed Republican."

Representative Gould is perhaps the deepest-dyed republican in New York state, for he succeeds the late Sereno E. Payne and has been at various times officeholder in New York state republican organizations. He received more than twice as many votes as all his opponents combined, which bears out the suspicion that he is a republican of extremely republican tendencies.

He is a manufacturer, being president of a large concern, and has been a delegate to national republican conventions, chairman of the Seneca county republican committee and member of the New York state republican committee.

Representative Tinkham is a city man Representative Tinkham is a city man from the start, having been born in Boston, and now represents the district which A. J. Peters, assistant secretary of the Treasury, represented while in the House in the last Congress. He is a graduate of Harvard and has served on the Boston common council, the board of aldermen and in the Massachusetts senate.

Minority "Come Backs" Fail to Get Their Old Places on the House Committees

Assignment of republican and progressive representatives to committees, States Attorney Marshall refused to announced today by Republican Leader Mann, discloses that veteran republi-Representative Buchanan's attempt to have him impeached for negligence of Congress after having been defeated in the presidential year of 1912 will not be returned, in several instances to important committees in which they had held membership before. In other instances returning repre-sentatives assigned to such committees are not allowed to displace in rank members who served last year.

Cannon in Sixth Place. Representative Cannon of Illinois.

or many years Speaker, is given sixth place on the appropriations committee. Years ago he was chairman of this The other new members are Stafford, Wisconsin, and Slemp, (Continued on Second -Page)

G. O. P. CONVENTION TO BE HELD JUNE 7

ONE CENT.

Choice of Convention City Now Between Chicago and

REPORT FOR MEETING AHEAD OF DEMOCRATS

St. Louis.

Senator Penrose Voices Impression That Candidate Will Not Be Chosen Beforehand

The republican national committee today named June 7 as the date for holding the republican national convention, after defeating, by a vote of 37 to 13, a proposition to hold it June 24. The place is still to be fixed.

The republican national committee's sub-committee on call. appointed to frame the call for the republican national convention next year, reported today in favor of holding the convention June 7, 1916, but did not mention any of the four cities which want the convention.

Adoption of the sub-committee's recommendation would mean that the republican convention would be held a week prior to the democratic convention at St. Louis.

The full committee must pass on this recommendation. The committee decided it would

give a hearing to suffrage and anti-suffrage leaders after hearing claims of the various cities seeking the convention. Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco all were in the field.

"No Choice Beforehand."

"In my opinion, all speculation about the prospective republican nominee for the presidency is futile at this time. The candidate will be selected by the convention, after serious consideration and many fotes, and will not be

agreed upon beforehand." Thus spake Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania at the New Willard thirteen years as postmaster, having this morning after he had talked gained thereby considerable knowledge with many of the scores of repubof what is necessary in a city governof Illinois arose and impeached H.
Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney in New York city.

Mr.

of what is necessary in a city government. Aside from politics he is an active business man, and is at the head
of a big advertising company in the
trict attorney in New York city.

Mr.

of what is necessary in a city government. Aside from politics he is an active business man, and is at the head
of a big advertising company in the
republicans from all sections of republicans from all sections of the country. And he voiced the belief of many others. The national committee convened at 11

o'clock this morning. Sentiment for Late Convention.

Presidential possibilities laid aside for the mement, the main topic of discussion was the date and place of holding the national convention. A strong sentiment had developed against post poning the convention until after the democratic convention. The weight of precedent, it was said, was in favor of the republicans meeting first, and this fell in with the inclination of many of

the national committeemen. An embarrassment to such a program was found in the fact that West Virwas found in the fact that West Virginia and South Dakota will not hold their primaries until June 6 for the election of delegates to the national convention and it was feared that the show might be over before these delegations could get front seats. In the case of South Dakota there is a saving clause allowing a primary to be held April 1, but National Committeeman Burke estimated it would cost \$125,000 to call an extra primary and he was against the earlier date.

Chicago vs. St. Louis.

On the question of location it was apparent earlier in the day that the contest had narrowed to Chicago and St. Louis and was exceedingly close. Monetary considerations were declared to be the same in the case of both cities, each ready and willing to put up \$100,000 for the expenses of the con-

"We will put the check on the table," "Chicago has never defaulted yet and will not now," said Chicago. "There Two other considerations entered into the problem, however. Stated in the regarded relative rank of importance they were, first, the question of polit-

they were, first, the question of political harmony, and, second, the question of political expediency.

Fear Part of Chicago Press. Many of the committeemen who had sat through the weary weeks of the preliminaries to the convention of 1912, subject to daily criticism of a seation of the Chicago press, and who charge to that criticism a large measure of

to that criticism a large measure of responsibility for the bolt of Col. Roosevelt, and the subsequent defeat of the republican party, were averse to going back to Chicago.

They feared, they said, further hostility of some of the Chicago newspapers, its effect upon the convention and the stirring up of discord by factional attacks at a time when the republicans would be trying to reunite. These men who otherwise would favor Chicago on account of physical comforts, hotel and climate, and telegraph facilities as well as accessibility, announced their intention to support St. Louis. They were met with the argument, however, that Illinois and New York will be called upon to supply the bulk of the campaign expenses in the 1916 campaign, and that it would be cutting off the nose to spite the face if Chicago were "disciplined," as proposed, for the alleged offense of a section of its daily press.

Much at Stake in Missouri. Then came St. Louis, with my school